CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 308 EVERY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1967 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

National Machine-Building Workers Meet in Pyongyang

A national machine-building workers meeting was held from Jan. 19 to 21 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre with the attendance of directors, chief engineers, heads of workshops, labour innovators and technicians of machine-building factories and functionaries of the Party organs, ministries and central organs, over 2,000 in all.

On Jan. 19 when the meeting opened, Premier Kim Il Sung took the platform amid the standing stormy applause of the participants. The platform was also taken by Korean leaders, Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Kwang Hyup, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jung Ai, Li Joo Yun, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Ik Sun, Li Yung Ho, Suk San, Chung Joon Taik, Choi Yong Jin, Han Sang Doo and Hyun Moo Kwang; ministers of the Cabinet; department directors of the Party Central Committee; and leading functionaries of central organs.

The National Machine-Building Workers Meeting was opened on Jan. 19 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Hyun Moo Kwang, Minister of Machine-Building Industry, delivered a report on effecting great innovations in machine-building industry and thoroughly carrying through the revolutionary tasks put forth in this domain by the Party Conference.

He stressed that only when we possess a modern machine-building industry, can we consolidate the foundation of a self-supporting economy, strengthen the defence capacity of the country in conformity with the demand of the obtaining situation and display to a fuller measure the great vitality of the stand of "*Juche*" and the independ-

(Continued on page 3)

At International Speedskating Competitions in Grenoble

Miss Kim Song Soon Wins Gold Medal in 1,000 Meters

GRENOBLE, Jan. 22 (KCNA)—Korean woman speedskater Kim Song Soon carried off the gold medal in the 1,000 meters on the afternoon of Jan. 22 at the International Speedskating Competitions in Grenoble, flying the national flag of the DPRK in the sky of France.

The runner-up was Stein Kaiser of Holland and the bronze medalist Valentina Stenina of the Soviet Union.

This time Kim Song Soon breasted the tape in one minute 34.9 seconds, cutting by 1.3 seconds her record at last year's world championships in Trondheim. This is one second shorter than the record of Tatiyana Rastovshina of the Soviet Union, the gold medalist in the 1,000 meters in Trondheim.

Kim Song Soon won the gold medal in the 1,500 meters in Trondheim last year.

In the 1,500 meters event on Jan. 21, Miss Han Pil Hwa of Korea came third, in two minutes 28.2 seconds and Kim Song Soon fourth, in two minutes 28.4 seconds.

Kim Song Soon placed fourth with 48.1 seconds in the 500 meters and Han Pil Hwa fourth in the 3,000 meters.

KCNA Statement on False Propaganda by Chinese Red Guards

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26 (KCNA)—The Central News Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been authorized to state as follows:

The Red Guard papers, wall-papers and handbills in Peking and other parts of China have recently been doing false propaganda alleging that something like a "coup" broke out and political unrest has been created in our country.

Materials of this false propaganda are now reproduced by news agencies, radios and the press in some capitalist countries.

In this connection, the Korean Central News Agency declares that the propaganda piece spread by the Red Guard papers, wall-papers and handbills in China is a totally groundless fabrication.

There was no such incident in our country, and can never be. This cannot but be an intolerable slander a gainst the Party, Government, people and People's Army of our country.

Therefore, the Korean Central News Agency deems it necessary to make the fact clear with regard to this question.

Today our Party is united steel-like, organizationally and ideologically. The leaders of the Party and the Government, the entire people and the People's Army are firmly united in one ideology.

All the Korean people, under the guidance of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have risen up as one in the struggle for accelerating socialist construction and achieving the self-dependent reunification of the country.

The heroic People's Army, under the leadership of our Party, is defending rock-firm the socialist gains in the northern half of the country and is fully prepared to repulse any aggression of the enemy.

This is the reality of our country.

Nothing can distort this reality. A lie is always refuted by fact. No false propaganda against our country can confuse world public opinion or impair the high international prestige of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Such false propaganda should not be repeated.

January 26, 1967

U.S. Will Not Go Unscathed in Provocation, Warns Foreign Ministry Official

PYONGYANG, Jan. 21 (KCNA)—"We will deal a proper counterblow to the U.S. imperialists, whenever and in whatever form they may intrude," declared Yang Moon So, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He told this on Jan. 21 to Korean and foreign reporters in connection with the sinking of the escort craft No. 56 of the U.S. side, which intruded into the eastern coastal waters of our side and committed a provocative act.

"We counter the enemy on the principle that any act of provocation must be punished and those who play with fire be controlled by fire," he added.

He said that the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army in sinking the escort craft No. 56 of the U.S. side, which intruded into the coastal sea of our side and committed provocations, "was the only just act for defending peace in Korea and a deserving punishment of the provokers."

Yang Moon So pointed out that the provocative act of the escort ship of the U.S. side was not a casual or isolated act.

He recalled that the U.S. side had committed 758 cases of naval intrusion into the coastal waters of our side since the ceasefire and each time our side served an appropriate warning to the U.S. side.

He called attention to the fact that its military provocations have become all the more wanton since Johnson flew to South Korea at the end of October last year and had Dulles-style talks with the South Korean puppets for unleashing a war.

In the recent three months or so, he pointed out, U.S. naval intrusions ran to more than 160 cases and its violations of the Armistice Agreement to over 1,500, including armed attacks and gun and rifle firings against our side.

During the recent two months the U.S. side has fired 8,226 shells and bullets into the northern half of Korea on 47 occasions as against 7,523 shells and bullets it fired on 210 occasions from the time of ceasefire to the end of 1965.

In the new year, the intrusion of naval vessels of the U.S. side, among them the escort craft No. 56, has become more frequent.

It must not be overlooked that the provocative act of the escort craft No. 56 of the U.S. side coincided with the visit to South Korea of Beach, U.S. army commander in the Pacific, he remarked.

He stated that this provocative act was a link in the chain of manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to increase tension in Korea and ignite a new war of aggression.

Answering questions put by reporters, he gave a detailed account of the intrusion of the escort ship and its provocative act.

According to his statement, more than 100 South Korean fishing boats, which had been chasing fish shoals, came into the coastal waters of our side and fished there on Jan. 19. Our side has always protected South Korean fishing boats which came into the coastal waters of our side to catch fish.

The U.S. side, however, has capitalized on this in its provocative acts. That day, too, the escort craft No. 56 and other naval vessels of the U.S. side intruded into the coastal waters of our side and, mixing with the South Korean fishing boats, conducted reconnaissance, looking for a chance to attack. As might be expected, the escort craft No. 56 took an attacking posture and approached the position of the Korean People's Army to within 3.5 miles of it and shelled our coast. A shore battery of the People's Army took a self-defence measure, destroying it at one blow.

Yang Moon So stressed:

"The present situation proves the justness of the military line of the Korean Workers' Party on making the People's Army a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and converting the whole country into a fortress.

We will smash in time the reckless manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism for the provocation of a new war in Korea."

CLOSED SHELF

Foreign Public Repercussions to Pre. Kim Il Sung's Reply on Unification

Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter addressed to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, has evoked far-reaching repercussions abroad, KCNA reported on Jan. 21.

In Vietnam

Commenting on the reply, the Jan. 19th issue of Hanoi daily **"Nhan Dan"** voiced the unreserved support of the Vietnamese people for the correct stand of the Government and people of the DPRK on the reunification of Korea.

The paper wrote:

The fair and sensible efforts of the DPRK Government have won support from the people in North and South Korea. But the ruling circles of South Korea have opposed all proposals of the DPRK on the reunification of the country...By their dark schemes, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles want to prolong the division of Korea. They constitute the main obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

Nhan Dan stressed that the struggle of the South Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the reunification of their country is a just struggle for the sacred national interests of the Korean people and for the interests of peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Korean brothers to step up the struggle to defeat the common enemy—the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen—and win final victory for their countries, the paper declared.

In Mongolia

Mongolian paper **"Unen"** carried a gist of the reply letter. Quoting from the letter, it stressed that the basic way of achieving the country's unification, the unanimous desire of the Korean people, is to establish a unified, democratic central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The paper underlined the following quotation: The country's unification is the most pressing task confronting our people and n honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the partitioned country to the next generation.

In Poland

Polish paper **"Tribuna Mazowecka"** introduced in detail the content of the reply letter under the headline "Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the basic line for Korea's reunification." Other Polish papers **"Dzolnez Wolnosti"** and **"Gazeta Krakowska"** also printed a summary of the reply letter.

In UAR

Introducing the letter, UAR paper **"Al Ahram"** denounced the South Korean authorities for persistently rejecting the proposals of the DPRK Government for the country's unification.

ICSAP Demands U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

The Third International Congress for Solidarity with the Aden People which was held in Damascus from Jan. 15 to 19 demanded in its resolution the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, according to a report from Damascus.

The resolution said: The Congress demands the immediate withdrawal of the troops and other foreign troops from South Korea, supports the right of the Korean people to reunify the country on a democratic basis and condemns outside interference.

The resolution also scathingly denounced the national discrimination of the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan.

DPRK Foreign Minister Flays U.S. Hostile Acts Against Syria

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent on Jan. 21 a telegram to Ibrahim Makhous, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, denouncing the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges against Syria, KCNA reported on Jan. 21.

Pointing out that of late the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli Zionists intensifying provocations against and armed threat to the Syrian people, the telegram said.

This is an aggressive act not only menacing the security and independence of Syria but also increasing tension in the Middle East and opposing the entire Arab peoples.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their aggressive acts against Syria. They support the Syrian people in their just struggle for defending the independence of the country and honour of the nation as well as the measures taken by the Syrian Government against the "Iraq Oil Company," and express firm solidarity with them.

Soviet Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. Abuse of U.N. Flag

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received a letter on Jan. 18 from A.A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., replying to his letter sent to the foreign ministers of various countries in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam in gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

Recalling that at the 21st session of the U.N. General Assembly the Soviet delegate vehemently condemned the illegal use of the U.N. flag by the South Korean authorities in the U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the reply letter wrote:

In an attempt to cover up and justify their criminal acts in Vietnam at any cost, the U.S. and its allies in aggression have attempted time and again to draw the U.N. into these criminal acts in any form.

Noting that the letter of Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul to the foreign ministers of various countries plays an important role in exposing the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to camouflage their crimes with the U.N. flag, the letter said.

In the future, too, as in this case, the Soviet Union will do everything possible in support of the just stand of the Government of the DPRK and its people toward international affairs.

Freedom of Travel Should Be Ensured At Once for Koreans Here

EDITORIAL

Nearly four years have elapsed since Korean citizens in Japan waged in May of 1963 a movement to realize the freedom of travel to and from their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As was already reported on many occasions in the People's Korea, the movement issued from the urgent demand based on humanitarianism and the requirements of life, a demand which should be met without a moment's delay.

Consequently, the movement has enjoyed the heartfelt support and sympathy of broad sections of the Japanese people as well as international organizations and good-minded people of the world, including the great British philosopher, Mr. Bertrand Russell.

Needless to say, the freedom of travel to and from one's own home country is the sacred national right and one of the basic human rights no one can infringe upon.

It is really natural that Korean citizens in Japan love and long for their homeland; wish to have a look at their changed native land and meet their parents, brothers and sisters, kith and kin, and long to see with their own eyes the happy life the people are leading in the fatherland.

It is still more natural that Koreans in Japan who had been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and national discrimination as a ruined people in the past, desire to make a visit to the daily developing and prosperous socialist fatherland.

The majority of Koreans who still remain in Japan because of unavoidable circumstances, strongly wish to meet their parents, sons and daughters and kith and kin who already returned to the homeland and are now leading a happy life.

As a matter of fact, Koreans who went through necessary formalities prescribed by law have been asking the Japanese authorities to meet their urgent demand for four consecutive years.

Viewed from any angle, their urgent demand and aspiration issuing from humanitarianism must be brought to fruition at once.

However, the Japanese Government has unjustifiably held in check the freedom for Korean citizens in Japan to travel to and from their homeland except that they were compelled to permit, at the end of December of 1965, Mr. Li In Soo and Mr. Li Kwang Hoon to visit their home town, in face of the strong demand of Koreans here and the pressure of world public opinion and because of the active support of the Japanese people.

The Japanese Government has denied Koreans here the freedom of travel on the pretext that it "has no diplomatic relations with the DPRK" and that the "movement is a politically-motivated one," and so on.

It cannot justify its unwarranted attitude and position, as its allegation is completely groundless and false.

Today, according to international law and international practices, citizens of a sovereign state have the ensured freedom of residence in foreign countries and that of travel home and abroad. The freedom of travel to and from one's own country is one of the fundamental human rights enjoyed by every people of the entire world. Just for this reason, at present, all the countries guarantee as a right due foreigners the freedom to travel to and from their homeland because of the requirements of life. Furthermore, international law and international practices regard "diplomatic relations" and the emigration and immigration of foreigners as quite different matters.

The Japanese Government itself, too, irrespective of the existence of diplomatic relations, ensures the freedom of travel to and from their own countries for all foreigners here in Japan but not for Koreans.

The Japanese Government has denied the freedom to travel to and from the homeland for only Koreans.

We cannot help thinking that this unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government proceeds from its hostile attitude toward the DPRK and from its policy of national discrimination against Korean residents in Japan.

We cannot tolerate the unjust attitude taken by the Japanese Government which uses the question of humanitarianism; pure and simple, as a political bait.

We want to ask a question: Why have the Koreans in Japan alone been imprisoned for these 22 years since the liberation in August of 1945? We do not think that people in their right mind can understand this unnatural and intolerable situation created by the Japanese Government.

Korean citizens in Japan have the right to be duly treated as worthy citizens of the DPRK and the Japanese Government assumes a legal and moral responsibility for guaranteeing it.

In the light of the historical fact that Koreans here were brought to Japan against their will for forced labor and military service, and in view of international law and international practices, the Japanese Government is duty-bound to ensure for Koreans here their national and democratic rights, including the freedom to travel to and from their homeland.

All the facts and realities resolutely refute the unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government.

We deem it reasonable and proper for the Japanese Government to change its unwarranted attitude at once and take an immediate step to enable Korean citizens in Japan freely to travel home and abroad.

If the Japanese Government, instead of lending an ear to this, persists in its unjust policy, it will be unable to escape the strong condemnation of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public opinion as well.

We are convinced that the people of the world who love peace and justice and set store by humanitarianism will, in the future, too, as in the past, express firm support for and solidarity with the Korean residents in Japan who are urgently demanding the freedom of travel to and from their homeland.

Socialist Emulation Starts In Production

A workers meeting was held on Jan. 25 at the Kangsun Steel Works, at which a joint congratulatory message and silk banner of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic were conveyed to the works.

Boundlessly encouraged by the message and banner the steel workers evinced their determination to bring about a Chullima (legendary winged horse) upsurge once again.

The workers, technicians and office employees of the steel works, who raised the first torch of the Chullima Work Team Movement in Korea, overfulfilled their state assignments last year in all indices and turned out steel in a vast variety of standards, thereby greatly contributing to accelerating socialist construction and increasing the national defence capacity of the country.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly conveyed the joint message at the meeting.

The message stressed that all the successes of the Kangsun Steel Works are clear manifestations of the heroic stamina of the red steel fighters who are ready to go through water and fire in fulfilling the tasks set by the Party and their boundless fidelity to the Party. It highly praised the workers there who have made brilliant exploits in the course of the arduous revolution since liberation.

The message called upon them to set an example in carrying out the Seven-Year Plan assignments of their works ahead of the set time by bringing about a new upsurge in the same spirit they displayed when raising the first torch of the Chullima Work Team Movement in 1957.

The workers at the Kansun Steel works are now in a socialist emulation for boosting production and defence buildup.

Director of the works Kim Dong Yun evinced the determination of the workers to repay the high citation of the Party and the Government.

He resolved to boost the output of his works by 87 per cent in steel, 73.5 per cent in steel slab, 71.5 per cent in rolled steel, 177 per cent in seamless steel pipe and 47 per cent in wire rope by the end of the Seven-Year Plan over 1965.

Labour Hero Chin Eung Won, chief of the Chullima steel shop, declared that the increased production target of steel set for the year was the highest ever since the electric hearth was built.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

The workers decided to fulfil this year's production assignments, 8.5 per cent above last year, at 104.2 per cent in steel, 104 per cent in steel slab, 103.5 per cent in rolled steel, 118 per cent in seamless steel, 107.2 per cent in wire rope.

They responded to the socialist emulation appealed by the workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works on Jan. 23 to the whole country.

On Jan. 23, the workers at the Hwanghai Iron Works challenged the workers at the other metallurgical works and the Eunryool, Hasung, Jairyung and Dukyun Mines to emulate in socialist construction and defence buildup. The challenge was made in the presence of vice-Premier Kim Kwang Hyup who presented to the workers a message of congratulations and a silk banner jointly sent by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic.

The workers at the works are determined to accomplish their annual plan far ahead of schedule, touching off a big revolutionary upsurge across the country.

On Jan. 25 and 26, readily accepting the challenge, the workers at the Anjoo Coal Mine, Korea's biggest colliery, and the Sinuijoo Rubber Factory declared that they would join in the socialist emulation in boosting production and contributing to defence buildup.

Kim Il, member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet attended the meeting at the colliery to present a message of congratulations and a silk banner jointly sent by the CC of the KWP, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

Pak Keum Chul, member of the PC and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the CC of the KWP decorated the workers at the rubber factory with a similar message and banner.

(Continued from page 1)

ent line of the Korean Workers' Party based on Marxism-Leninism.

After referring to the important measures taken by the Party for the development of machine-building industry in each period of the development of the revolution, the reporter said:

As a result, our machine-building industry has become able to turn out basically with its own strength machines and equipment needed for economic construction and defence buildup and for the all-round technical revolution of the country.

The achievements of our machine-building industry signify a great victory of the independent line of our Party.

Regarding the ways and means for carrying out with credit the tasks set forth by the Party Conference in machine-building industry, the reporter stressed:

All the machine-building plants and factories should improve technical control and further replenish technical processes and equipment.

While continuously developing large-scale machine-building plants, we should set up medium and small factories on an extensive scale through a mass movement and further develop specialization in production.

The reporter referred to a series of problems arising in raising the scientific and theoretical level of technicians as well as their technical and business levels and in correctly applying modern technology to production.

The report was followed by discussion.

All speakers evinced the firm determination to carry out the tasks confronting the machine-building industry in implementing the Party policy of stepping up economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and in accelerating the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Premier Kim Il Sung made an important speech on the last day of the meeting.

German Scientists Visit Korea

A delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Rudi Muller, Chairman of the German side to the Korean-German Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and vice-Chairman of the GDR State Technical Commission, arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 24 by air to attend the eighth meeting of the committee in Pyongyang.

Polish Trade Mission Arrives in Pyongyang

A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Juzef Kutin, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 24 by air, according to a KCNA report.

The delegation was met at the airfield by Ke Eung Tai, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and other personages concerned.

Polish Ambassador to Korea Wladyslaw Naperait was also present.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (20)

A USSR-U.S. Joint Commission was set up in accordance with Article 4 of the Three Foreign Ministers Conference Decision at Moscow in order to realize its decision and a series of its first meetings was held between March, 1946 and August, 1946.

The Moscow Decision stipulates that in order to form a temporary government of Korea, "the USSR-U.S. Joint Commission shall consult without fail with the democratic political parties and social organizations in drafting its proposals."

Despite this, a list of names of political parties and social organizations in South Korea drafted by the U.S. side which was in charge of the south of the 38th Parallel, was made up almost all by reactionary political parties and social organizations which opposed the Moscow Decision. Over 80 per cent out of 425 organizations registered in the U.S. list were formed by bogus organizations with only one to three members. Particularly, the U.S. side excluded from the list the National Council of Trade Unions in South Korea with a membership of 600,000, the Women's General Federation with a membership of 800,000, and the Union of the Democratic Youths with a membership of 650,000. Moreover, the U.S. side staged an unretrievable farce of registering more population in its list than the entire population of South Korea.

In the final analysis, what the U.S. wants was to wreck the USSR-U.S. Joint Commission and to deny a unified, independent government for the Korean people.

The Second USSR-U.S. Joint Commission began from May 21 of 1947. At the meeting, the U.S. side openly machinated to unilaterally destroy the Joint Meeting and bring the "Korean question" to the United Nations, in an desperate effort to get rid of difficulties at the Joint Meeting and to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea under the U.N. flag.

Behind the need of the U.S. side to destroy lay the increasing difficulties of the U.S. side at the Joint Meeting plus daily growing demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and denunciation against the trusteeship by the U.S. over South Korea.

At the Joint Commission, the Soviet side had demanded that both Soviet and U.S. troops be withdrawn simultaneously from the Korean territory so that the Korean people can achieve the country's unification independently.

The U.S. side rejected this proposal.

In the meantime, supporting the proposal of the Soviet side at the Joint Commission the Korean people in the South waged struggle for the simultaneous withdrawal of both Soviet and U.S. troops from Korean soil. In autumn of 1946, about two million workers in the South went on a strike.

The U.S., while suppressing the democratic forces in South Korea, has become more undisguised in sabotaging the Joint Commission in an attempt to divide the Korean territory under the signboard of the U.N.; at the Second USSR-U.S. Joint Commission, a letter was sent to the then Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov from the then U.S. Secretary of State Marshall, in which the U.S. Secretary of State expressed intention to establish an independent provisional government in South Korea in case the Soviet side should not agree to the U.S. proposal.

Furthermore, the U.S. went the length of denying even the Moscow Decision itself; U.S. vice-Secretary of State Robert in his Sept. 8 of 1947 proposal unilaterally declared that the Joint Commission was no longer able to settle the Korean question and called for a convocation of a meeting of the U.S., USSR., Britain and China in Washington. In the proposal the U.S. vice-Secretary of State made public U.S. intention to elect legislative organs in North and South Korea respectively and to form an unified provisional government on the basis of these two elected legislative organs in both parts of the country.

(To be Continued)

U.S. Must Draw Lesson from Sinking of Its Guard Ship

KAESONG, Jan. 21 (KCNA) — Cicollella, senior member of the U.S. side to the Military Armistice Commission, at the 239th MAC meeting held today in Panmunjom, admitted that guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded into the coastal waters of North Korea and was sunk as a result of a self-defence measure taken by the Korean-Chinese side. But, he insisted that the boat was on a "peaceful mission" and took no hostile act.

Refuting his clumsy excuse, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, asked him if the guard boat, which had intruded into the North Korean coastal waters and shelled the coast of North Korea, was a passenger boat.

According to the statement of the major general, at around 12 hours 20 minutes, Jan. 19, guard boat No. 56 illegally intruded into the Korean-Chinese side's coastal waters up to 38 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, and 128 degrees 26 minutes, east longitude, that is, 3.9 miles from the extension of the military demarcation line and 3.5 miles from the coast, after maneuvering there for a while, it suddenly opened fire, sending scores of shells to the coastal areas of North Korea.

But the boat was dealt a powerful blow by the heroic coastal battery of the Korean-Chinese side and sunk in the North Korean coastal waters at 14 hours 30 minutes.

Brushing aside the U.S. side's assertion that the self-defense measure of the Korean-Chinese side was "inhumane," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said that it was a robber's logic befitting the U.S. imperialists indulging in aggression.

"As long as the U.S. imperialists remain the heinous enemy of the Korean people, the Korean people will treat them as their enemy," he said.

He demanded the U.S. side state clearly whether it would give up its aggressive policy against Korea and observe the Armistice Agreement.

But the senior member of the U.S. side avoided giving an answer and foolishly tried to legalize their criminal acts.

"The fact that the U.S. side is unable to answer the question of the Korean-Chinese side about its basic attitude toward the Korean Armistice Agreement," the major general said, "cleary shows that the U.S. side is bent on continuing aggressive acts, wrecking the Armistice Agreement and unleashing a new war."

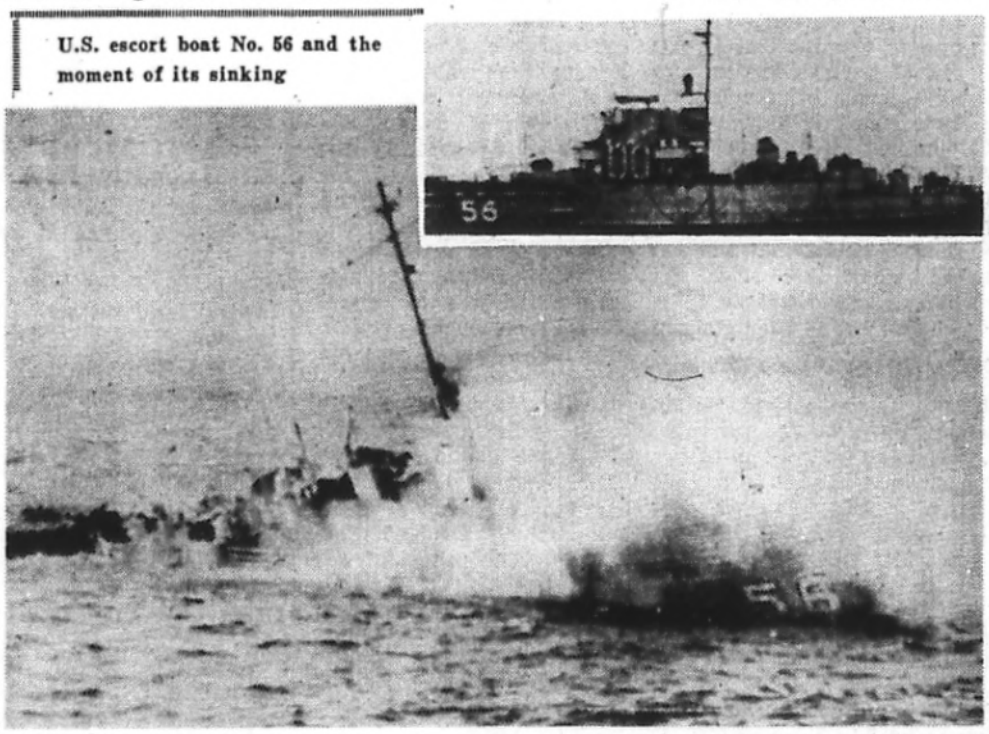
The sinking of guard boat No. 56 was a natural consequence of the consistent aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and the perfidious attitude of the U.S. side toward the Armistice Agreement and a natural consequence of the piratic acts of the U.S. side which paid no heed to the repeated protests and warnings of the Korean-Chinese side, he noted.

Declaring that the Korean people are fully prepared to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one blow if they, oblivious of the historical lesson, dare pounce upon them, he stressed: "In the future, too, our side will tolerate no reckless provocative act the U.S. side may perpetrate against our side, perfidiously trampling underfoot the demands of the Armistice Agreement."

"If the U.S. side does not want to meet the same end as guard boat No. 56, it must give up at once its aggressive policy and strictly comply with the demands of the Korean-Chinese side, bearing in mind our warning."

"The Korean-Chinese side will closely watch every move of the U.S. side in the future, too," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook declared in conclusion.

U.S. escort boat No. 56 and the moment of its sinking



"Due Punishment to Provokers": Foreign Papers

Foreign press gave extensive coverage to the sinking by the shore battery of the Korean People's Army of an escort ship of the U.S. side on Jan. 19 which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of North Korea and committed a hostile act.

On Jan. 20, **TASS** reported about the illegal intrusion of the naval craft of the U.S. side into the coastal waters of North Korea and its sinking by the self-defense measure of the KPA coastal battery and about the intensified military provocations of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean troops against North Korea.

Under the respective titles, "Due price is paid" and "Countermeasure," **"Pravda"** and **"Izvestia"** gave an account of a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission at which the Korean-Chinese side strongly protested against the hostile act of the U.S. side.

On Jan. 20, the Cuban paper **"Granma"** informed the readers of the incident and on the following day carried the congratulatory message of Korean National Defense Minister Kim Chang Bong to the KPA shore battery which sent the escort boat of the U.S. side to the bottom of the sea. On Jan. 23, it front-paged an account of the MAC meeting under the heading, "U.S. admits illegal intrusion of its sunken naval craft into DPRK coastal waters," and carried an article captioned, "On the 38th Parallel in 1967" in its world news section.

The Rumanian daily **"Scinteia"** reported on Jan. 21 that a naval craft of the U.S. side was sunk by the self-defense measure of the KPA coastal battery while conducting a hostile act against North Korea.

Beneath the headline, "U.S. provocation in coastal waters of North Korea," the Hungarian paper **"Nepszabadsag"** covered the MAC meeting at which Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, condemned the illegal intrusion of the U.S. side's escort ship.

The Vietnamese daily **"Nhan Dan"** reported on Jan. 21 about the incident and and gave on Jan. 23 accounts of the MAC meeting and the press conference which was held at the Information Department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

The **"Vietnamese News Agency"** and **"Hanoi Radio"** also conveyed the news of the sinking of the naval vessel of the U.S. side.

Under the title, "Enemy's provocation in the coastal waters of the DPRK," the **"Trybuna Ludu"** and other Polish papers introduced on Jan. 22 the KCNA report and a Rodong Shinmoon article on the sinking of the naval vessel of the U.S. side.

Bulgarian papers, too, conveyed the KCNA report under the title, "Well-deserved punishment of the provokers."

UAR papers **"Al Gumhuriya," "Al Akhbar"** and the

(Continued on page 5)

Papers on Pak's New Year Message

Papers in North Korea comment on the "State of the Nation" message delivered by Pak Jung Hi to the puppet National Assembly on Jan. 17.

A commentary of Rodong Shinmoon (organ of the Korean Workers' Party CC) says:

While preaching war according to Johnson's Asian strategy, Pak Jung Hi revealed his intention to suppress and bleed the people white by imposing "hard work," "austerity" and "saving" upon them under the motto of "a year of great progress" and thus further to fascistize the social and political life in South Korea.

He placed it at the top of the "foreign policy" to "step up the construction of an Asia-Pacific Community," "continue to keep troops in South Vietnam" and "actively participate in the pacification program."

Pak Jung Hi has openly ushered in Japanese militarists under the "ROK-Japan Treaty," and, while strengthening political, economic and military tie-up with them, has shown utmost zeal in laying the groundwork of an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance, a brainchild of Washington. And he has driven large numbers of puppet army officers and men to South Vietnam as U.S. imperialists' cannon fodder.

Pak Jung Hi shot off his mouth about "replenishing" and "modernizing" the puppet army.

He has the traitorous scheme up his sleeve to ignite another war in Korea at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists when he calls for reinforcing the puppet army, already 600,000 strong, and modernizing its equipment, while shouting himself hoarse about strengthening the "anti-communist system" and "unifying the nation by prevailing over communism."

Noting that Pak Jung Hi's traitorous colour finds vivid expression in his tirade on the economic question, the commentary continues: It is clear that Pak Jung Hi's "Second Five-Year Plan," allegedly designed to attain a "leaping advance," will hasten economic subjugation and people's destitution resulting from the introduction of outside forces in the past five years under the cloak of "modernization," "construction" and "self-sustaining economy."

His plan is actually intended to flout public opinion, further rely upon outside forces and fleece the people more easily. This is proved by his words about establishing a "foreign capital induction system" for the introduction of more foreign monopoly capital, making the people tighten their belts for "better living" and newly setting up "local banks" for the "mobilization of domestic funds."

Saying that this year is a "year of general elections which should show the people the sound tradition of democracy," Pak Jung Hi threatened to "severely punish" anyone who "pollutes the free atmosphere of elections" and told a lie about "eliminating social evils."

What an irony for him to talk about a "free atmosphere of elections" after outlawing all patriotic democratic forces, covering South Korea with dense police and intelligence networks, planting "election supervisors" of the "Democratic Republican Party" in all administrative units down to the village under various names and organizing even the "Youth Sevice Corps," a terrorist group, which is to play the role of a "shock-brigade" in election campaigns.

The commentary writes in conclusion: Pak Jung Hi's "State of the Nation" message is a reactionary and treacherous document which has revealed his intention to remain in the colonial puppet regime by serving better the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and committing more treacherous acts against the country and nation. It holds out no hope for the South Korean people. It will only bring them greater sacrifices and calamities.

Koreans' Free-Travel Campaigns Gathering Momentum

Korean residents in Tokyo petitioning the Japanese Justice Ministry for the realization of the freedom of travel to and from their home country (the first from left is Mrs. Ma Ok Keum who has recently contributed to the People's Korea a note which is printed in this page)

The desire of Koreans here in Japan to travel between Japan and their homeland, the DPRK, has become so urgent that it is their almost daily task to visit the Japanese authorities for this purpose. Thus, on Jan. 24, Korean residents in Katsushika ward, Tokyo, together with those living in the Santama area of the Metropolis, went to the Emigration and Immigration Bureau under the Ministry of Justice, and strongly demanded the authorities take measures to materialize their desire as soon as possible. They said: "Three years have already passed since we made applications for visiting our dear home country. Despite our repeated petitions, however, the Japanese authorities have shown no sincere attitude to take our demand into consideration. So, our demand, which is wholly reasonable both from the viewpoint of humanitarianism and from that of international practices, has not yet been realized. It is up to the Japanese Government authorities to take all the appropriate steps, immediately and unconditionally, to meet our demand." They demanded that their desire be realized, at the latest, by the New Year's Day of the lunar calendar.

A similar petition movement was held also that day by Korean applicants in Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture. Among them was Kim Yung Kil (47) who had once presented to the authorities concerned some 30,000 signatures of Japanese people supporting Koreans' free-travel movement.

On the previous day, Kim Soo Heul (71), Pak Koo'k Soo (69), Kim Bok Soon (56), and other Korean applicants visited the Justice Ministry and demanded an early realization of free travel to and from their homeland. Earlier, on Jan. 19, another group of Korean petitioners in Ibaraki Prefecture met with Justice Ministry officials and explained their desire, which, they said, "it is quite absurd for the Japanese authorities to have neglected for so long." However, they only received a cold answer: "We are not in a position to make any positive promise to you."

A similar interview with Japanese officials was held also on Jan. 19 when Korean citizens in Tokyo paid a visit to the Justice Ministry to demand the realization of the freedom of travel between Korea and Japan. Some of these petitioners had by that time joined in such petition actions on more than a hundred occasions. Kim Sung Rin, whose 92-year-old mother is still waiting in North Korea for her son's return, said as follows: "Before she dies, I must realize the wishes of my old mother with whom I parted 28 years ago and came across to this country, Japan, in search of a livelihood." Her wishes are: "I cannot breathe my last before I can hug my dear son in my bosom."

SVNFL Military Affairs Committee Chairman Greets Sinking of U.S. Guard Boat

In connection with the sinking of the U.S. escort boat No. 56 by a shore battery unit of the Korean People's Army when the boat intruded on Jan. 19 into the North Korean territorial waters, Tran Nam Trung, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Chang Bong, vice-Premier and the Minister of National Defense of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the telegram, Chairman Tran Nam Trung said:

On behalf of the entire South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, I express wholehearted congratulations to you, and through you, to all the heroic officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people, on the destruction of the U.S. escort boat No. 56 which perpetrated provocative military acts against the DPRK by violating the North Korean territorial waters.

I hope that, under the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army will win greater victory in their work for the defense of their fatherland and against any forms of military adventure and aggressive act by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Foreign Papers

(Continued from page 4)

"Egyptian Gazette" also reported about the incident.

The Jan. 21 issue of Algerian paper **"El Moudjahid"** reported on this incident. Saying that the U.S. imperialists' provocations against the DPRK have become more open after U.S. President Johnson inspected the military demarcation line last October, the paper pointed out that, this year alone, the U.S. side intruded into the air and coastal waters of the Republic scores of times. The self-defense measure taken by the Korean People's Army, the paper stressed, was a warning to the U.S. imperialists who are trying to unleash a new war in Korea.

Another paper **"Al Shaav"** and **"Algerian Radio"** reported on this incident.

On Jan. 20, Algerian paper **"Annasser"** condemned U.S. imperialism for its stepped-up military provocations along the demarcation line and linked this with the visit of Beach, commander of the U.S. ground forces in the Pacific, to South Korea.

My Earnest Desire

A Note by Mrs. Ma Ok Keum

The following is a contribution to the **People's Korea** *from Ma Ok Keum, a Korean residing in Itabashi ward, Tokyo. She has never been back home since she left her home town Kimchaik City, North Hamkyung Province, the DPRK, 31 years ago, to earn a living by herself in this alien country. Her father is already long dead. Out of her irresistible desire to be reunited with her bereaved mother and family, she has been applying to the Japanese Government for "permission of reentry" into this country after visiting her native place, for some four years. Yet, her desire is not fulfilled. This is a sorrowful story of the woman.*

Last year, I found time in my busy life to frequent the Japanese Government to tell them my wish to go to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay tribute to the grave of my father, and spend the New Year holidays with my lonely old mother, long separated brothers and sisters and my son enjoying a hopeful college life since his return there five years ago. But my desire to visit my fatherland is not yet realized.

Oh! I see in my eyes my old mother patiently waiting for my return, murmuring, "I want to see my Ok Keum before I die. My heart is heavily laden with sorrows, and there is always a sorrowful look in my face.

My life after arrival in Japan as a young girl was national insult, persecution and hardships.

Merely because I was a Korean, I could not find any person who was kind enough to give a job to me or employ me.

Then, sometimes I worked as a charwoman, sometimes as a factory hand in textile mills and foodstuff factories. Though tired and penniless, I tried to go to night school. Each time I was unbearably humiliated by bad factory owners and fellow factory hands, I secretly wept with a surging longing for my home far away.

Just in summer four years ago, I filed an application with the Japanese Government authorities for "permission of reentry" into Japan, so that I might return hereafter to be reunited with my family members after dozens of years' separation.

So far, however, the Japanese Government has been deliberately banning free travel between the fatherland and Japan, a purely humanitarian question.

I was shocked greatly two years ago when I received a letter from one of my brothers in my home town, telling me that my father died suddenly.

My beloved father breathed his last, while saying painfully, "My Ok Keum! my Ok Keum!"

Re-reading a letter my father sent me long ago—"My dear, I will die happily if I can see you again"—I wept and wept.

I wished I could run to the bed of my father and bury my face in his bosom, saying, "Your long-awaited Ok Keum is now beside you."

Now my father and I are separated for ever, I must visit his tomb and meet my widowed mother before she is gone. And I took myself again to the Japanese Government, but in vain.

I once thought that I would be able to realize my long-cherished desire if I returned home.

Another thought occurred to me, however. The family and relatives of my husband are now leading a miserable life in Kangwon Province, South Korea.

My husband often hears about them, but he will surely be unable to meet them if we return to the Republic.

As our fatherland is divided and our family and relatives are separated, our daily life here is fraught with griefs and sorrows.

It is a long custom among us to return to our native places, see and talk with our families, and play with our grandchildren on the New Year days.

I shall not cease to visit the Japanese Government authorities till my life-long wish to be reunited with my dear mother, brothers and sisters is realized.

"ROK" Casualties in S. Vietnam

The South Korean troops participating in the U.S. war in South Vietnam are being hit hard by the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people.

On Jan. 10, a heli-borne South Korean company was completely wiped out in Son Tinh district in the northern part of Quang Ngai Province by the Liberation Armed Forces and local people, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

One hour later, another company was heli-lifted there to carry away the dead bodies, but it was also wiped out. In late November of last year, South Korean mercenaries massacred hundreds of local inhabitants in this district. The South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and people avenged their compatriots on the enemy this time, the report added.

In this province, over 1,650 South Korean troops were put out of action from September to December of last year.

Genuine Love for Man

Victory of Korean Medicine

A pleasant thing occurred in December last year at the Korean Red Cross Hospital in Pyongyang.

It happened then that a woman worker by the name of Choi Ok Nyu at a furniture manufacturing factory in Pyongyang had her severed foot completely jointed again thanks to the devoted efforts of a medical service collective at the hospital.

It was around 1:00 p.m., Oct. 3, last year that the surgeons of the hospital first examined her. She was seriously wounded in her right foot. The foot was cut from the instep down to the sole, though the skin of the sole alone barely clinged to the foot.

After receiving first aid at the factory, she was sent to the hospital immediately. Already an hour and 10 minutes had passed and there was no time to lose.

The medical service collective there, with the active support of the Party organization, pledged to themselves to put together the amputated foot of the patient who had married just a year before.

Chief surgeon Kim Moo Yong had made a special study of operation techniques for amputation cases and already succeeded in solving a series of technical problems by accumulating three month-long clinical experiments on such operations.

The surgeons began an operation on Mrs. Choi Ok Nyu, right after she was brought to the hospital. All the doctors, mechanical engineers and nurses did their best to save her, devoting all their medical techniques, experience and, above all, warm love for the patient.

The first stage was to search snapped blood vessels. They soon found in the wound every artery on the instep and on the sole which shrank like rubber thread. Then they found all the nerves, muscles and bones to be restored to the original state. But the most important was how to connect the vessels. This was the key to the success of the operation.

After many thrilling moments, they finally succeeded in jointing six fine vessels by using artificial vessels. They acquired this technique after long-drawn studies on blood vessels transplantation operations.

Mrs. Choi Ok Nyu (center) leaves the hospital in good health after she had her severed foot completely jointed again thanks to the devoted efforts of a medical service collective of the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital.

Blood began circulating normally. They succeeded also in connecting nerves, muscles and bones as well. The operation took 3 hours 40 minutes. For 80 days after the operation, the medical service collective carefully watched the invalid's condition. Tumor phenomena did not occur. The physiological functions of the right foot were returning to normal condition.

It was learned as a result of a close examination on the 20th of her hospital treatment that the blood stream as well as the actions of her nerves and muscles were completely restored to normalcy and that the bones were also growing normally. Mrs. Ok Nyu now can move her foot fingers by herself and feel the hot and cold.

There are few cases of transplantation operation of severed parts of the human body, and fewer cases were performed successfully in good results in the world's medical history.

The success of the medical service collective of the Korean Red Cross Hospital that made it possible to joint the severed parts of the foot which performs complicated and delicate functions in the human body, therefore, is of immeasurable value.

People in North Korea are warmly celebrating the miraculous success of the medical workers of our socialist country, a land where people live in harmony and in compatriotic love and affection.

On An Early Snowy Morning

On an early snowy morning,
I see an old man hurrying the path
With a bamboo-broom on his shoulder,
He must be over sixties,
His beard is already gray,

Turning up before the old man,
The gate guard, our daddy, asks politely,
"What's the matter with you
To rise up so early in this cold morning?"

The old man says this in reply,
"Just to clear the snow on the pond over there
So that our little early-risers may enjoy
Their holiday on ice."

Then, much moved by these words,
The gate guard has this to say,
"Oh, sorry, I went there only to find
I was not the first to sweep the snow."

When I Think of My Native Place...

By ***Li Ki Yung,*** **Writer**

My native place is Chunan, about 90 km south of Seoul. It is some 220 km from Pyongyang to Seoul, so my home city is 310 km from Pyongyang, that is, a distance of only 5 hours by train. But it is already 30 years since I visited there last in the summer of 1933.

Each time the new year comes round, I think of my childhood friends and other people in the South. This is because the happier my life becomes here in the North, the more often those dear old memories come to my mind.

But, for more than 20 years, Korea is cut in two by a "border" between North and South, the border that is not a border.

Hundreds of thousands of Koreans—parents, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives—live separated in two different worlds. They cannot make sure whether their kinsfolk are alive or dead, to say nothing of seeing each other.

Has there ever been such a tragedy like ours in human history? For a long time, united Korea with its homogenous nation was enjoying uninterrupted prosperity in the past. This is an important aspect of the life of the Korean people and they are proud of it, too. Why does our country, once liberated 20 odd year ago, remain split even today? Who has created this tragedy? There is no Korean who desires to live separately. It is the Yankees and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, who want Korea to be disrupted and are destroying the happiness of the Korean people. We must strive hard to achieve the country's reunification.

After the April Uprising in 1960, the South Korean students eagerly tried to open up a gate for unification, shouting: "Go up to the North, come down to the South! We will see at Panmunjom!" Voices calling for North-South intercourse are daily mounting in all walks of life in South Korea.

Not once did sportsmen in North Korea make proposals to South Korean athletes to hold soccer games in Seoul or in Pyongyang and to form a single combined team to take part in international matches. But the South Korean authorities under the manipulation of the Yankees turned them down each time.

It is due to the Yankees that the South Korean people are suffering from undescribable hardships and that our country remains bisected. The first and foremost thing to do now is to drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea. If the immediate realization of unity is impossible, we may start from a simple matter, that is, we can sit knee to knee with each other anywhere, say in Seoul, in Pyongyang, or at Panmunjom. If even this is impossible, let brothers and relatives in both parts begin correspondence right now.

Such a steady step upon step will lead us to the realization of unification.

There were many writers who were dear to me in Seoul in pre-Liberation years. I left Seoul just a year before the Liberation and more than 25 years has elapsed since I saw them last. Now I am over 70, and my memories of them are gradually fading.

How pleasant it would be if writers in the North and South should be able to get together in one place! How many things they would have to talk about to each other, things that are filled with human, compatriotic love, let alone political conversations!

Let's make this 1967 the year of the country's unification and of North-South negotiations and strive for their realization.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea.